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## National, Democratic and Peace Forces Alliance's *First BIRTHDAY*

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U.S. bombings unable to stop North Viet Nam's production.

*Photo :* ***A workshop moved to safety in the mountains.***

*On the occasion of May Day*

# LONG LIVE WORLD WORKING PEOPLE'S MILITANT SOLIDARITY

*TO-day, in the forward lines of the world front against U.S. aggression, the working class and people of Viet Nam are enthusiasti ally celebrating this epoch-making International Labour Day whose glorious traditions initiated in Chicago in 1886 have been enhancing, year after year, the great solidarity and the unshakable fighting will of the workers of all countries.*

*39 years have elapsed since the day when, taking in hand the destiny of the foreign-ruled fatherland, the Vietnamese working class raised the banner of national independence and democracy and rallied around it all the sections of the urbin and rural people. Through a persistent and courageous struggle, it overthrew the colonial regime, liberatid half of the national territory and started the building of socialism in the DRVN. In the present resistance to U.S. aggression for national salvation, the working class and labouring people of Viet Nam have achieved successes of strategic significance. Aware that "nothing is more precious than independence ant freedom" they are resolutely rushing forward in the flush of victory to shatter to the ground the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism.*

*The deep aspirations of our people for independence and freedom are consistent with the ideal of freedom and justice of progressive mankind. So, throughout these decades, in our long resistance to foreign aggression, we have always enjoyed the wholehearted sympathy and militant support of the international working class and progressive people all over the world.*

*This invaluable backing is now stronger than ever before at the moment when they are at grips with U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious and most*

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## SOUTH VIET NAM

— In Tay Ninh province, 600 GI casualties listed, 80 tanks and armoured cars destroyed in 2 battles.

*— Three Mekong Delta provinces attacked, more than 400 enemy troops put out of action.*

**— 32 tanks, armoured cars and trucks wrecked. 465 adverse soldiers wiped out in 2 ambushes in the coastal provinces northeast of Saigon.**

*— Three puppet companies written off in 2 days near Kontum.*

**— 600 enemy men knocked out in the Highway 9 area, close to the 17th parallel.**

## NORTH VIET NAM

On April 21, a U.S. unmanned spy plane was brought down over Haiphong, raising the total U.S. plane loss over North Viet Nam to **3,280**

# LENIN's 99th BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED IN HANOI

A grand meeting was held in Hanoi on April 21 by the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front and the Viet Nam—USSR Friendship Association to mark the 99th birth anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

A speech was delivered at the meeting by Nguyen Khanh Toan, alternate member of the Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee and Vice-President of the Viet Nam—USSR Friendship Association. He made a profound analysis of Lenin's great revolutionary work in defending and developing Marxism. He brought out the great victories of historic significance won by the world's working people for more than 50 years under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and along the road charted by the Great October Revolution.

Nguyen Khanh Toan pointed to the very deep influence exerted by Leninism on the Viet Nam revolution and quoted President Ho Chi Minh as saying: "To our Vietnamese revolutionaries, Leninism is not only a talisman and a compass, but also the sun illuminating our road to final victory, to socialism and communism". He finally voiced the Vietnamese people's confidence in the complete victory of their struggle under the banner of invincible Marxism-Leninism.

On the occasion of Lenin's birth anniversary, *Nhan Dan* carried on April 22, 1969 an article under the title "Intimately wed genuine patriotism to proletarian internationalism". Here are some excerpts of the article:

"The abundant reality of the Viet Nam revolution has brought the Vietnamese Communists and working class an increasing realization of the meaning of Lenin's teachings on the relationship between genuine patriotism and proletarian internationalism. Our genuine patriotism is completely different from nationalism of all shades which existed in the Vietnamese society. It is more particularly quite the opposite of feudal and bourgeois nationalism (...)

"For nearly 40 years, the Indo-Chinese Communist Party in the past and the Viet Nam Workers' Party at present have constantly been educating the Party members and the entire Vietnamese people in the spirit of intimately wedding genuine patriotism to proletarian internationalism. Firmly standing on the position of the working class, the Viet Nam Workers' Party has solved in an independent way the problems of the Viet Nam revolution and creatively applied the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism to the practical conditions of the Vietnamese revolution. With a deep understanding of the particular relationship inside each nation in particular and that between nations in general, and of the relationship inside each country in particular and that between countries in general, our Party has made it clear that "responsible for the revolutionary movement in its own country, each Communist Party must firmly preserve its independence, fully accomplish its duties as a revolutionary vanguard, and at the same time strengthen co-operation with, and respect the independence of, the other fraternal Parties, thereby making an active contribution to the world revolution" (i.e Duan: *Let us march resolutely forward under the great banner of the October Revolution.*"

"In all problems of the world revolution, our Party has tirelessly striven for the cohesion and unity of the socialist system and the international Communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Overcoming all difficulties, our Party has always made all-out efforts to contribute to the formation, consolidation and development of the world peoples' front against world imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, the greatest and most powerful front of international solidarity fighting for the common interests of peace, national independence and socialism.

"In the past years, our people throughout the country have been putting up a resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, which, as President Ho Chi Minh has said, is a fight "for the independence and freedom of our Fatherland, for the sake of the socialist camp, of the oppressed nations and of the whole progressive mankind." The enlightening of the struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation supplied a more and more vivid illustration of the close combination of genuine patriotism with proletarian internationalism in the minds of the Vietnamese revolutionaries. Our active contribution to the common cause of the world revolution have earned the sympathy and support of the world revolution for the revolutionary struggle of our country. The fraternal Parties, loyal to Marxism-Leninism, the brotherly countries, upholding the banner of socialism, and the working people all over the world zealously following the trend of the era, have given us warm encouragement and hearty support.

"This constitutes one of the important sources of strength for us to win yet greater successes and achieve ultimate total victory. Sincerely thanking the brotherly countries, the fraternal Parties and the working class and working people all over the world, we are resolved to make the judicious wedding of genuine patriotism with proletarian internationalism produce its fullest effects and we will dash forward in the flush of victory to defeat the U.S. aggressors and fulfil our glorious task toward the Fatherland and the world.

"Marking the 99th birth anniversary of V.I. Lenin, our entire people, bursting with confidence, are enthusiastically pushing up the new drives of emulation, bringing into full play Vietnamese revolutionary heroism and recording more and more splendid exploits and successes in both North and South Viet Nam to celebrate in a worthy manner next year the centenary of the birth of the great leader who has inaugurated our era and will live for ever in our hearts".

# PARIS CONFERENCE ON VIET NAM HOLDS 14th PLENARY SESSION

THE 14th plenary session of the Paris conference took place on April 24.

The head of the puppet delegation repeated his U.S. master's charge of "violation" by North Viet Nam of the demilitarized zone and the Laotian and Cambodian territories. He tried to justify the presence of the U.S. aggressors in Viet Nam and boasted of the "constitutionality" and "legality of the Saigon regime, while ignoring the people's demand for the immediate formation of a peace cabinet and the ulterior establishment of a coalition government in South Viet Nam.

U.S. representative Cabot Lodge again levelled almost the same slanderous accusation as the Saigon envoy at the DRVN. He also renewed his worn-out proposals for "mutual withdrawal of troops", "restoration of the DMZ" and "exchange of POWs".

Taking the floor, NFL chief delegate Tran Buu Kiem pointed out that the "peace plan" ballyhooed by the Nixon administration was in essence a plan to negotiate from a "position of strength" aimed at intensifying the war in South Viet Nam, maintaining U.S. troops there, shattering up the Saigon army and administration and making them a tool to achieve U.S. neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam. The brutal intensification of the war by the U.S. and the recent fascist measures taken by the puppet administration against South Viet Nam townsfolk were severely scored by the Front's negotiator.

He again insisted that the U.S. end its war of aggression, withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, and let the South Vietnamese people settle themselves their own affairs in accordance with the Political Program of the NFL without foreign interference. He stressed that such a course of action was the only honourable way out for the U.S. and that if the U.S. refused to take it, it would be the only one to blame for the prolongation of the war and the absence of progress of the Paris conference.

Speaking in his turn, Mr. Xuan Thuy, head of the delegation of the DRVN government, declared that the US had violated all principles of international law, which was also the conclusion of the Bertrand Russell International Tribunal (Stockholm-May 1967), the International Lawyers' conference (Grenoble-July 1968) and the consultative Council of the(US) Lawyers' Committee on the US Viet Nam policy in its 1967 analysis of US military intervention.

Reviewing the situation in the past three months since Nixon's inauguration, the DRVN envoy pointed out that the US had been stepping up its war of aggression in Viet Nam in an attempt to secure a position of strength at the Paris conference and block the progress of the conference, while using crafty tricks to placate public opinion. Nixon himself stated on April 18 that he "did not intend to order any reduction in American military activities in South Viet Nam". Meanwhile, the US has been intensifying the war in Laos and violating time and again Cambodia's territory. Mr. Xuan Thuy strongly opposed US intention to raise the problem of Laos and Cambodia at the four-party conference on Viet Nam.

The DRVN chief negotiator concluded by reaffirming the determination of the whole Vietnamese people to continue struggle until the US will end its aggression and bring its troops home.

*Hanoi Press Opinion*

# Nixon's April 18 Press Conference, a New Proof of His Perfidy

At his April 18 news conference, Nixon asserted, "The chances for peace in Southeast Asia have significantly improved since this administration came into office", and expressed his "conviction" and "optimism" at the prospects for ending the war in Viet Nam.

At the same conference, Nixon said that the U.S. must negotiate from a "position of strength" at the Paris conference, and in order to secure such a "position of strength", the U.S. "had no plans to reduce U.S. forces in Viet Nam" and "does not intend to order a reduction in their activities" in South Viet Nam.

The U.S. President recalled the three conditions for the run-down of U.S. troops' namely training of South Vietnamese forces to take over more of the fighting; decrease in the level of fighting; movement in the Paris peace talks.

In sum, he undertakes to continue stepping up the war of aggression in Viet Nam, negotiate from a "position of strength" and urge the Vietnamese people to accept the U.S. colonialist terms in exchange for a reduction of the U.S. troops aggression in South Viet Nam.

Nixon's words again have exposed the U.S. imperialists' sinister design to pursue their criminal war against the Vietnamese people, bolster up the puppet army and administration in an attempt to use them as a tool for realizing U.S. neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam and prolonging the partition of Viet Nam. They indicate the U.S. reluctance to draw a lesson from its failures and its bellicose and stubborn sticking to its guns.

In the past three months, since Nixon came into office the U.S. and puppet troops have carried out a series of terrorist raids, perpetrating dastardly crimes as in Ba Lang An, Kong H'Ring and many other places. B.52 strategic planes have been daily raining thousands of tons of bombs, blotting out villages, hamlets and ricefields, including places near Saigon.

It is the U.S. imperialists who have stationed one and a half million troops in some 2,200 bases in 36 countries and sent their fleet to operate on the seas and their aircraft for reconnaissance flights over many countries. Recently, after a U.S. plane was shot down by the Korean People's Army while

*(Continued page 7)*





# North Viet Nam's Working Class

## in the Fight Against U.S. Aggression for National Salvation

NGUYEN MINH

*Secretary of the Viet Nam Federation of Trade Unions*

In the fight against US aggression for national salvation of our entire people, the North Vietnamese workers and civil servants' emulation movement has been developing vigorously in the spirit of revolutionary offensive and in these three closely related aspects: production, safety for production and combat.

From the beginning of the US war of destruction against the North, our working class, putting into practice the directives concerning the re-adjustment of the building and development of the economy to wartime conditions, promptly carried out the evacuation and dispersion of hundreds of thousands of tons of machinery and equipment. The workers built their new workshops and lodgings themselves, dug air-defence shelters for themselves and for the machines, set up a whole network of trenches and fortifications, and soon were busy producing and fighting. It happened that factories sustained dozens of bombing raids and that their workers fought against the assailing planes and resumed their operation soon after the aircraft were gone. In many places, workers of power plants, metal workers, ferrymen and others carried on their job under heavy bombing and shelling. Volunteers for the most exposed sectors always surpassed estimates. In spite of the war difficulties which often delayed the arrival of materials and equipment, the workers always managed to go on producing. Faced with the shortage of machine-tools and mechanical devices, they turned out fitting instruments and semi mechanical tools themselves after newly-designed or usual models, or reorganized their work to keep up production at all cost. If electricity ran low, production would be carried out half or even wholly by hand, through handicraft methods.

They made good the absence of cranes and modern means of transport with the force of their arms or the strength of their shoulders. In the administrative and professional services, as well as in the other branches of activity—cultural, sanitary, etc...—cadres, public servants and workers sometimes had to cover hundreds of kilometres of road strewn with time-delayed bombs to come and work in areas selected as targets by enemy aircraft and in positions of grass-roots units. It is safe to say that our workers have availed themselves of every favourable moment and condition to surmount difficulties in any circumstances and maintain and boost production and work to be a hundred percent efficient.

The worst-hit localities were just those abounding most in innovations and examples of courage both in production and the fighting. The different movements for higher output and better quality of products and saving of raw materials, for rationalisation of time and motion and technical improvement among the workers and for more efficient style of work among cadres and personnel, have gained in magnitude. In 1967 when US raids hit their highest level of intensity, the number of innovations increased by 30% compared with 1966, with better quality. The emulation movement has effectively pushed up the raising of labour productivity, the reduction of costs and the up grading of the style of cadres and personnel. That is why our centrally-run industry keeps developing. From 1964 to 1967, the average annual rise was 8% for engineering and 6.8% for ore extraction and the chemical industry.

In war time, local industry has experienced an unprecedented growth. The upland province of Hoa Binh has made giant strides in industrial development. In 1967, the gross value of consumer goods went up by 152% and that of "aid-agriculture" goods by 300% compared with 1965. Even the province of Quang Binh where the violence of US raids reached its ceiling and industry, so to say, was non-existent before the war, now boasts 20 production units capable of manufacturing 40 articles for local needs. In 1968, the gross ouput value of local industry in the State sector in the whole of North Viet Nam showed a 13 percent increase over 1967. Regional industry has thus adequately served the purpose of local logistic service and servicing efficiently production and the fighting. Workers and government employees in the cultural, educational, health and other services have also obtained great results and actively contributed to the fulfilment of our yearly State Plan.

While producing, they have to take part in the fighting and meet the needs of the front. Many items, unexpectedly required by defence, had to be delivered before the time-limit without prejudice to their quality. Our workers have also put in tens of millions of extra work-days to help the army build combat positions, transport munitions, etc... Communication and transport workers have kept traffic going in all circumstances. Production units as well as public services have formed self-defence teams and built combat works. Workers and civil servants have coordinated their action with the army and para-military formations in defence of factories, public services and the region they are in, against U.S. aircraft. A good many of their self-defence teams succeeded in bringing down U.S. planes and capturing their pilots. Young workers, with good qualifications, have enthusiastically joined the army after many trials in self-defence combats. Their presence under the colours has contributed not only to raising the troop strength but also the quality and capacity of our various arms.

The ranks of our workers and civil servants swell with the building and development of economy and culture. The rate of youth having a good technical know-how keeps rising. Most remarkable is the rapid growth of the female personnel. The mass culture movement has gained momentum in all establishments. General education and technical courses, spare-time or by correspondence, have been functioning without let-up. The workers improve their trade and help mutually to do so at their very work-sites. Workers' clubs regularly hold study meetings to raise the technical standard of their members. Sessions of time-and-motion demonstration have been real festivals at which everybody can vie in zeal and skill to step up output. They enable the workers to exchange experiences and acquire a better qualification. Apart from State supplies, workers and civil servants organise mutual aid, practise animal breeding and kitchen gardening, thereby obtaining dozens of tons of meat and tens of thousands of tons of vegetables. Thanks to these measures, their living standards remain stable.

At present, although the US imperialists have been compelled to unconditionally halt their war of destruction against North Viet Nam, all our workers and civil servants are still working with the hammer or the pen in one hand and the rifle in the other", stepping up production, undergoing military training, strengthening their fortifications and anti-air raid shelters, and preserving their wartime way of life while standing ready at all times to take up the fighting again in case our enemy rashly resumes the bombing of North Viet Nam.

Upholding their patriotic and revolutionary traditions, the working class of the North is contributing an ever greater part to the total victory over US aggression.

*At the* March 8th *textile factory*

# Complete Failure of U.S. Neo-Colonialism in South Viet Nam

*By Prof. L.V.H. (South Viet Nam)*

*(Continued from last issue)*

**II – NEO - COLONIALIST MIND-PERVERTING CULTURAL TRICKS - AND MANOEUVRES IN SOUTH VIET NAM**

**The truth about the "national education" and "traditional culture" under the U.S.-puppet regime**

FOR many years now, when referring to education in South Viet Nam, the press and parents of students and pupils have been using such gloomy phrases as "crisis situation", "educational disaster", "reality of the sickly education"... and complained of "the government's lack of a policy or line concerning education", etc... In fact, behind the "national education" label embellished by high-sounding epithets like "nationalist", "humanist", "liberating", what is called education in US-puppet-held areas has nothing to do with education in the proper sense of the word, because it is a unilateral, backward, patched-up and bastard education which shows no concern for the dignity of the youth and is completely alien to the humanist tradition of the Vietnamese people.

First of all, it is an *anti-democratic education* for it is intended more for the children of the middle and upper strata in the towns than for the children of poor working families who make up the majority of the urban and rural population. Secondly, it is at the same time an *anti-national education* because of its xenophile character and slavish character, its obsolete pedagogic methods inherited from the French colonial rule, its text-books made of odds and ends and full of contradictions and mistakes, its programs borrowed from the French and Americans with the main emphasis laid on theory and divorced from the reality of the needs of national construction. This education is far from reflecting national pride and the rich cultural heritage of the nation. It gives a mutilated and distorted picture of the national history and literature while extolling the traitors and reactionaries (for instance, it praises the "services" of Gia Long and Pham Quynh) (*).

This backward education has weighed heavily on the teachers and students and hamstrung their initiative. That is why, for many years now an *exultient and persistent movement* has been going on in all the high schools and colleges of South Viet Nam, urging the puppet administration to correct the educational defects and carry out the following basic reforms: use the Vietnamese language as the only medium in colleges and universities, effect a radical reform of the educational programs, text-books and pedagogic methods to suit them to the practical needs and the spirit of national independence; solve the shortage of schools, classrooms, teachers, teaching equipment; improve the lot of poor teachers and pupils; and end fraudulent practices during examinations and "commercialization" of education generated by dual educational systems (public and private schools, Vietnamese schools and French-American schools); and such wicked manoeuvres as intentional massive failing of students to facilitate forcible conscription into the puppet army, or the use of threats or persecution to keep students out of politics or to plant American spies or secret agents of the puppets in the schools under the guise of professors, rectors or "advisers", with a view to controlling the students and teachers.

On the other hand, the US-puppets have also taken a series of *steps to "Americanize" gradually education in South Viet Nam*. This, too, has met with stiff opposition: opposition to the interference of US "advisers" and specialists in the preparation and printing of curriculums and text-books, the introduction of mechanical US educational methods into South Viet Nam, such as the use of the computers in both natural and social sciences, the massive sending of students for study and visits to the United States, or the sending of professors, rectors, faculty deans, directors of institutes for observation tours or refreshment courses in the United States, or the over-emphasis on the teaching of English and the teaching of American history and literature in South Vietnamese schools under the close supervision of US professors and "advisers".

The struggle of the students and teachers is spearheaded against the US puppet overriding scheme of *using education as a means for spiritual enslavement* through the maintenance of the educational crisis, the application of mechanical teaching methods, the methods of learning by heart the cramming into the students' brains of dull, scholastic theories and knowledge which often they could hardly understand, with the aim of forming passive, obedient men without a personality, without a strong volition, without an independent thinking, prone to reconcile themselves to the fate of dependants and lackeys in service of their rule.

The same crisis and impasse is found in the cultural and artistic life. *The US puppets are trying to debase the traditional culture of the nation* and sink it into oblivion. On the other hand, they are *stemming and strangling any effort to promote wholesome and progressive culture and arts.*

The Saigon press and public opinion have on many occasions denounced the "cultural disaster" in South Viet Nam and courageously drew meaningful comparisons between South and North Viet Nam in this respect. Said one newspaper: "What a poor culture there is in the South! The succeeding administrations in Saigon have taken little or no interest in culture and don't seem to have any idea of its importance. They regard it as something trivial". The same paper said: "In the cultural domain, the South has built nothing, has made no effort, has undertaken no research deserving this name... There is a grave danger of alienation from the national tradition... Meanwhile in the North there has been a well-defined cultural policy and the State has made enormous efforts to build a cultural front... The spoken as well as written language has been standardized. The literature, history and geography of the country have been systematically studied and many cultural researches communicated to foreign audience". (*Chinh Luan*, August 12, 1968)

To debase the traditional culture of the nation is part of the neo-colonialist *scheme of cultural enslavement* aimed at suppressing the national spirit and national pride, creating a complex of inferiority in culture, a small-nation psychology and a xenophile tendency.

That is why, for all the Culture Service, Ministry of Culture, institutes and cultural associations of all kinds, only a few works have been published and their quality leaves much to be desired. History, literature and the traditional arts are not adequately investigated, not correctly studied and not properly taught in colleges and universities. Researchers on political sciences and artistes in the traditional lines are often left in poverty, isolation and obscurity, receive neither subsidy nor any other assistance from the administration to bring into play their initiative and talents. Many scholars of value have had to depend on foreign cultural establishments for sponsorship and publication of their writings.

*Reactionary and stringent censorship* of the puppet administration has constantly strangled all freedoms of the press, of expression and of creation. Hundreds of valuable works of critical realism by a number of progressive writers and patriotic writers imbued with the national spirit have been banned or mutilated. Dozens of newpapers and magazines have been closed down or prosecuted only because they have exposed the grim realities of the regime or urged that the US and its henchmen meet the urgent demands of the people for a better life, democracy, national sovereignty and peace. Hundreds of genuine and honest journalists, writers and artists have been subject to threats, surveillance, persecution and open terror. Typical was the persecution of patriotic and progressive writers, artists and intellectuals belonging to the "Force for the Protection of the National Culture" in mid-1967. Many were simply liquidated, others were jailed and tortured.

**Massive import of decadent culture of the "free world". American way of life and American ideology brought to the force.**

THE depraved culture fostered by the US and its puppets in the country, reinforced by the *decadent culture and art imported from abroad, chiefly from the United States*, is poisoning the minds of the broad masses of the people in South Viet Nam.

Since 1954, especially since mid-1965, American books, papers, films, music and dances have been flooding South Viet Nam society deeply affected by the American way of life imported by hundreds of thousands of GI.s (*Violence and Sex*, the two favourite themes of the American and "free world" culture, have been given such prominence that they leave in the shade the corrupt indigenous culture – except perhaps in the literary domain. *Films* are the cheapest and also the most widely used means for the dissemination of US-satellite pervert culture. American, Taiwanese Japanese and Filipino films account for more than 90% of the shows in the cinemas and on the TV, giving free expression to violence and sex on the screen. Nearly all of them are war, gangster, detective, spy, adventure and love pictures featuring gambling houses, nightclubs, nude girls, adultery scenes, hold-ups, killings, breath-taking car pursuits, assassinations, fighting and shooting. All this is intended to provoke a diabolic atmosphere of violence exciting the instinct of killing and the sex instinct, first among the inexperienced youngsters.

As regards *music and dance* they chiefly consist of shrilling and howling songs, performed at the fantastic and wild rhythms called jazz music, twist, etc.. Burlesque dances called Mambo, Yanbo, Chachacha, Hulahoop, Rock'n Roll, Tabootaboo, strip tease, naked dances are intended to excite the sensual desire and the instinct of violence and encourage unruly, extravagant behaviour. From the cafes, dance-bars and night-clubs, they quickly spread to society.

*Pornographic and other decadent literature* from the United States and its satellite countries also glut the bookstands and the kerb-merchant kiosques. There are skin magazines exclusively illustrated with nudes. Fictions are mostly adventures, detective or spy stories or frightening ghost stories, or pornographic stories related in American or Japanese naturalist realism. Topping the list in terms of publication and circulation are the fantastic stories of imaginary knights in ancient China, especially the ones imported from Taiwan.

All this reactionary riff-raff literature is purported to lead the reader onto the path already charted by the US and puppets: the mercenary army or intelligence service, a commando unit or hired killers' gang of the puppets for a young man; a brothel or snackbar to procure for the pleasure of the American expeditionary troops for a young girl.

In addition to these soul-perverting methods, the US has also used a series of subtler devices to buy off and coax some sections of the Vietnamese society, producing in them a *tendency to fear the Americans and like and worship what is American.*

By every means the US is trying to *sell the American way of life and American way of thinking*. In the ideological field, it is advertizing, extolling and propagating all the doctrines in vogue in the United States from capitalism, free enterprise, pragmatism, ultra-materialism, to social obedience and individualism, all being reactionary doctrines that are utterly alien to the manners of the Vietnamese people, to the ethical and humanist traditions of Viet Nam and would deprive the Vietnamese of their personality and characteristics.

While the civilian and military intelligence services of the US, like the *CIA* and *DIA* are strictly swaying the political life in South Viet Nam, the *JUSPAO* (Joint U.S. Public Affairs Office), the supreme psywar office, keeps a watchful eye on the social and cultural life and the activities of popular figures both in the pro-American and anti-American circles in South Viet Nam cities. *JUSPAO* picked out men for refreshment courses in the United States and for jobs in U.S. offices, and planted U.S. specialists and "advisers" in all cultural and educational organs of the puppet army and administration. *JUSPAO* also organizes and supervises all activities of the U.S. information and cultural centres and radio and television networks in Viet Nam which are the exponents and propagators of the theories and pictures on the so-called "greatness", "all-capable strength", "inexhaustible prosperity of the U.S.", the American-type ideal of freedom, democracy, friendship and peace.

In a word, education and culture in South Viet Nam are, at present, with its anti-national, anti-democratic character is intended to

*(Continued page 7)*

(*) *Gia Long was the first king of the Nguyen dynasty* (1802-1945). *He asked help from French colony-seekers who eventually seized control of the whole of Viet Nam as well as Laos and Cambodia.*

*Pham Quynh was a mandarin of the Nguyen dynasty used by the French as a hack writer to counter and soften the movement for national independence and democracy.*





# EXTENSIVE DISINTEGRATION OF ENEMY COERCIVE MACHINE

SINCE the night of Feb.22, the list of splendid feats of the PLAF has not ceased lengthening and enemy losses in manpower and in war material have also been growing continually. In terms of whole units completely put out of action or decimated, the battle count ran to 38 battalions or squadrons of U.S., puppet or mercenary troops. On more than one hundred occasions, 52 bases of the army, navy and air force of the enemy have been attacked by the infantry or artillery (or both) of the patriots. Such names as Tra Cao, Trang Lon, Dau Tieng, Dong Du, Tien Phuoc, Vinh Dien, etc... have gone down in the history of the patriotic war of the Vietnamese people as glittering landmarks in the tremendous progress of the PLAF in combat efficiency (large number of enemy troops put out of action by relatively smaller forces in a record time), command capacity, tactics as well as combat methods which are extremely ingenious, unpredictable and efficacious.

However, there is another aspect of the successes of the patriots which, though less "spectacular" than these "strange" battles in which "barefooted soldiers" beat hollow the most redoubtable war machine in the capitalist world, is no less important in bringing about bankruptcy of the neo-colonialist policy of the U.S.. It is the disintegration of the coercive machine installed by the enemy: administrative apparatus, the network of "strategic hamlets", local tyrants, "pacification" teams, the Phuoc Hoang (Phoenix) groups... The latter, as widely known, consist of secret agents and hired killers whose mission it is to pinpoint those organizations and people sympathizing with the NFL and assassinate political cadres.

HERE are some facts and figures related to the collapse of the coercive machine of the enemy:

In the coastal provinces northeast of Saigon, between Da Nang and Nha Trang (called Central Trung Bo), 12 "pacification" teams (each comprising 59 psywar specialists) were wiped out and more than 200 zones of concentration of the population and "strategic hamlets" dismantled. Over 200,000 people rose up, made away with local tyrants and wrested back their right as masters of their own destiny. Many hideouts of the "Phuong Hoang" spy group installed in such important centres as the provincial capital of Quang Ngai, the Vuon Lai and Phu Cu bases in the Binh Dinh province, etc... were rendered ineffective. Some of the major zeal-lous servants of the enemy who had taken refuge in Da Nang er Hoi An (provincial capital lying to the southeast of Da Nang), did not escape the revengeful hands of the people, and their suppression constitutes a loss often irreplaceable for the enemy.

On the highlands of South Central Viet Nam, between Feb. 22 and March 31, 70 concentration camps including the Kong H'Ring township to the north of Kontum were liberated and more than one thousand men of the enemy coercive machine wiped out. Tens of thousands of people belonging to different national minorities in the mountain areas were able to return to their home villages.

In the southern provinces of Trung Bo (southwest of Nha Trang), in the four days ending Feb. 25, the people impounded in forty concentration camps in the vicinity of the towns and other important urban centres regained their freedom and their rights after having punished tyrants and wicked thugs of the enemy.

In the provinces of the Mekong river delta (Central Nam Bo) during the first ten days of the post-Tet offensives, the people staged uprising in 6 provincial capitals, 17 district towns and 150 villages under enemy control.

More than 600 notorious agents of the enemy and traitors were liquidated. The puppet power apparatus was swept away at its base. Communication lines in this area were cut in many places and 300 enemy posts overrun or completely surrounded and rendered harmless.

In Western Nam Bo comprising the southernmost provinces of South Viet Nam, during the last week of February over 30 "strategic hamlets" were dispersed, 10 military posts abandoned and 10 "pacification" teams wiped out in the province of Ca Mau. In Rach Gia province, the puppet troops stationed in a vast zone in Na Niem considered "pacified" by the enemy had to pull out post haste while the "pacification" teams decamped from Giong Rieng district.

The same thing happened in the areas bordering on Saigon, key zone of the "pacification" campaign launched by the enemy. In four districts of the western and south-western zones of Saigon, 36 "strategic hamlets" were pulled down in uprisings by their inmates against enemy control.

SUCCESSFUL actions working upon the disintegration of the enemy coercive machine have dealt a shattering blow to the strategic objectives of the U.S. imperialists. The latter have been striving with their "pacification program", to reestablish through the puppet administration their control over the rural areas which have almost completely come under the authority of the NFL, to break the infrastructure of the revolutionary organization there and, thereby, forestall at their starting point the attacks of the PLAF against US-puppet positions in the towns. But the fact that the Americans were compelled, in February last, to resort to their air force and artillery to raze the Thai Hiep village rated among the most "secure" and located in the vicinity of the U.S. base of Bien Hoa and level the Kong H'Ring township to the north of Kon Tum, forcefully spells out the complete failure of their desperate attempt.

Well-informed Western journalists have recognized this state of things. On March 2, the London paper *Observer* wrote that the offensives of the NFL had foiled the most recent efforts of the Americans and the Saigon puppets to strengthen their control over the rural areas. The influence of the puppets on the people is such that the U.S. newspaper *Sunday* noted on March 9, 1969 that the Saigon troops were fighting in South Viet Nam as if in a foreign country! Nixon's dream of "Vietnamizing" the war is thus utterly unrealistic and certainly doomed to failure.

THUS, over the past three months, the NFL has enlarged the zone under its control as a result of its hard-won military successes. The coercive apparatus – or rather what is left of it – continues to tumble in fragments at an alarming tempo while the organs of the revolutionary people's power have been mushrooming. So far, in Central Trung Bo alone, People's Liberation Committees have been set up in more than 650 villages, 72 districts and 12 provinces. An AFP correspondent underlined on March 4 last that all the hamlets and villages around Saigon had completed the election of their Liberation Committees.

The supreme goal of the American aggressors is to establish their hold on South Viet Nam and turn it into a U.S. colony and military base in order to keep the whole of Southeast Asia under their sway and threaten the socialist countries. As the time has gone for them to carry out the old-type colonialist policy, they have opted for a more subtle but more sophisticated form which is neo-colonialism the keystone of which is a strong puppet administration and a reliable puppet army. Yet, as can be seen, this keystone has dangerously given way under the impact of the combined forces deployed by people's war in South Viet Nam. The structure erected with so much blood and money of the American and Vietnamese peoples by the criminal US aggressors and their puppets is nodding to its fall on the heads of its very builders.

*Two victims of US-puppet crimes.*

## *More Details on Enemy Crimes* in Ba Lang An

DURING their "sweeps" and massacres by drowning, the U.S.-puppets killed 1,524 inhabitants of Ba Lang An area, 1,200 of whom were drowned in the sea. This figure was given in the latest communique of the Quang Ngai Committee of the NFL quoted by *Giai Phong* press Agency (GPA). The communique also supplied the following details:

During a "sweep" from Jan. 13 to Feb. 19, 1969, U.S.-puppet troops killed 204 people and over 750 head of cattle. All the houses and air-raid shelters were blown up.

One night, the enemy lobbed as many as 800 shells into Chau Mo hamlet, and one day, enemy aircraft made 70 sorties against An Hai hamlet, killing 100 people.

During the "sweep", over 10,000 of the inhabitants were sent to the Van Thanh "Refugees Camp", where 20 children died of hunger and diseases. On the night of March 18, US armed helicopters wantonly fired at the camp, killing or wounding over 100 inmates.

On March 9, 400 people in the camp were transported on trucks to Phu Thu area where they were shipped to Co Luy rivermouth and pushed into the water. Those who tried to swim to the shore were strafed to death. Only one person survived.

On March 20, about 400 other inmates of the camp were taken to Co Luy on boats tugged by war vessels which, at an appointed place, sped up, overturning the boats and drowning all the occupants.

The third deliberate drowning took place on March 22. The 400 victims included many patriots from the Quang Ngai prison. Many of the corpses were washed ashore in Sa Ky, Phu Tho and Pho An. It took the local people 3 days to bury only part of them.

## VIET NAM AND THE WORLD

TODAY, together with the peoples of the three continents and the rest of the world, we extend our greetings of militant solidarity to our brothers and sisters now struggling against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys for genuine independence and freedom in the Latin American continent.

We are gratified to see that at the same frontline against U.S. imperialism and keeping pace with the Vietnamese people, the Latin American peoples have also obtained many successes.

Heroic Cuba has smashed the attacks and blockade by U.S. front and have been giving our people active support. Lectures, sit-ins and demonstrations in protest against the U.S. imperialists' crime of aggression and in support of Viet Nam have taken place in an ebullient mood in many countries. The slogan "Not a single soldier, not a single grain of wheat, not any aid for the Americans in Viet Nam" has been commonly displayed in mass meetings. Women of a number of countries have organised the hand-in of petitions at barracks, urging the troops there to refuse to go and die in Viet Nam as cannon-fodder for the U.S., in case they were required to do so.

Leading the "Support-Viet Nam" campaign in this continent are the brotherly Cuban people who are backing the "Viet Nam frontline" with all their hearts and "ready to shed their blood for Viet Nam's cause".

During the Week of International Solidarity with the Vietnamese people" (March 13-19-1969) thousands of meetings were held across Cuba in solidarity with Viet Nam. More than 3,000 letters and messages were sent by various bodies and mass organisations to the two Vietnamese delegations to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, expressing full support for the reasonable position of the DRVN government and the Political Programme of the South Viet Nam NFL. On this occasion many representatives of the national liberation movements and political organizations in Latin American reaffirmed their unconditional support for the Vietnamese people's just cause.

Standing in the same combat trench in the fight against U.S. imperialism, the Vietnamese people regard the victory of the Latin American peoples as their own and as an active contribution to the fight against U.S. imperialist aggression in Viet Nam.

As an expression of their militant solidarity with, and their practical support for, the revolution in Latin America, the 31 million Vietnamese are resolved to fight till "the Yanks quit and the puppets topple", in order to accomplish their national mission in a glorious manner and fulfil their internationalist duty.

The Vietnamese people are well aware that on their road to self liberation, the Latin American peoples still have many difficulties ahead but they are firmly convinced that the U.S. and its lackeys can in no way stem the revolutionary storm which is sweeping through the continent.

Final victory will certainly belong to the Latin American peoples!.

*Week of Solidarity with Latin American peoples (April 19-25, 1969)*

# FINAL VICTORY BELONGS TO LATIN AMERICAN PEOPLES

NGUYEN THI LUU
*Vice-President, Viet Nam Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee*

the U.S. imperialists and recorded great achievements in socialist construction, greatly inspiring the Latin American peoples in their impetuous advance along the path of national liberation.

In spite of all the countermeasures taken by the U.S. and its lackeys, the patriotic armed forces born of the armed uprisings which erupted a few years ago in Guatemala, Colombia, Bolivia and Venezuela are keeping up their activities. Apart from the countries where armed struggle had started earlier, in the past year guerilla actions have been reported in Uruguay, Brazil and Panama. The struggle of the working people for vital and democratic rights has been gaining momentum in Brazil, Uruguay, Ecuador, Argentina, Colombia, Chile, Mexico, Peru, Guatemala, Dominica, Puerto Rico and Salvador. Demonstrations and strikes have been staged successively by workers for wage increases, against dismissal and repression and for adequate housing, dozens of uprisings have been organized by peasants against plantation owners to seize land and against police repression; hundreds of actions have been taken by school pupils, teachers and intellectuals for educational reforms and improvement of school life. In varied forms, the Latin American peoples' struggle associates economic demands with political ones, such as restoration of democratic rights, condemnation of local governments serving as stooges of U.S. imperialism, opposition to U.S. "peace corps", cultural, educational and medical infiltration, removal of U.S. military bases in Latin American countries, etc....

The Latin American peoples' struggle has been spearheaded against U.S. imperialism and the reactionary forces, its hirelings, causing them many difficulties.

The Latin American peoples regard Viet Nam as the forefront of the anti-

*Feb. 7, 1969 meeting organized by democratic organisations in Luxembourg within the framework of the "Luxembourg One Million Campaign for Viet Nam":*

PEOPLE ASK ME WHO PARLEZ DOUCEMENT ET
MY HEROES ARE. I HAVE PORTEZ UN GROS BATON,
ONLY ONE: A. HITLER!... KY. VOUS IREZ LOIN. TH. ROOSEVELT



## News from LAOS

# MORE THAN 5,000 ENEMY CASUALTIES IN 100 DAYS

ACCORDING to still incomplete statistics, the Laotian patriotic armed forces within the 100 days beginning Jan. 1st 1969 put out of action nearly 5,000 enemy troops, *Khaosan Pathet Lao* (Pathet Lao News Agency) reported.

The patriots seized 834 guns of various types and 68 radio transmitters and a large quantity of war materiel, shot down or destroyed on the ground 117 aircraft, wrecked 85 military vehicles, blew up 16 bridges and exploded 20 ammunition storages.

This was a well-deserved punishment to the US imperialists and their hirelings now stepping up their military adventure against the Laotian people.

On the other hand, the enemy escalated his bombing raids: 57,690 sorties in the first three months of this year, a threefold increase compared with the whole of 1966. This intensification of air strikes was designed to support ground operations and check the steady advance of the Laotian army and people.

To cover up their aggressive and traitorous nature, the US and its henchmen, through their psy-war machine most typically represented by the reactionary extremists in the Vientiane administration and Prince Souvanna Phouma, have tried to fool public opinion and smear the Laotian Patriotic Front and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

While meting out due punishment to US-fostered bandits and commandos smuggled into the free zone, the Laotian patriotic armed forces made deep thrusts into the enemy starting bases, wiping out or capturing many US and Thailand "advisers" and cruel agents of the Vientiane clique, and destroying large quantities of war means.

The most outstanding actions were the blowing up of one of the biggest arms storages of the US-puppets, 21 kilometres south of Vientiane city, a surprise attack on the Luang Prabang airfield, and the wiping out of a great number of US and Thailand "advisers" and puppet commanders in Muong Sui area (Xieng Khouang province), Muong Nieng area (Sayabury province) and at the commando-training camp in Pakse. Most recently, coups were mounted on the headquarters of the 802nd and 804th Regiments of the puppet army in Lower Laos. Besides, several enemy positions in Thateng area were overrun and 12 military bridges along Highway 13 were blown up.

All these feats have struck fear into the hearts of the rightist forces and further sapped their morale and their confidence in their US masters.

*IN THE UNITED STATES*

# Americans Urge an End to U.S. War

A petition signed by some 9,000 New Yorkers for an immediate end to the U.S. war in Viet Nam was handed in at the White House on April 12 by an anti-war delegation led by U.S. journalist Dwight MacDonald and actress Viveca Lindfors, said U.S. reports.

A group of businessmen from 49 States in the U.S. went on April 10 to the White House to press for the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from South Viet Nam, and an end to the U.S. aggressive war in Viet Nam.

Hundreds of students of Austin University and Sanford University demonstrated on April 13 against the U.S. war in Viet Nam. "Anti-war GIs" and students of the secondary schools in Austin also took part in the demonstration.

Speaking at the meeting, Laurence Carolin, Professor of the University of Texas, said:

"The American people cannot be free while the U.S. oppresses the peoples of other countries".



## LONG LIVE WORLD WORKING PEOPLE...

(continued from page 1)

*powerful of all. The undying May First spirit, proletarian internationalism, the sacrifice of the peoples for freedom and justice have been brought into full play in favour of our national resistance.*

*"The Support Viet Nam" movement has spread to all continents and is gaining momentum with new forms of struggle, so diverse and so effective. A new stage has begun, since President Nixon's inauguration, with huge mass demonstrations all over the world and in the U.S. pressuring Washington to end its criminal aggression, pull out its expeditionary troops and let our people settle their own affairs themselves without foreign interference. This could not have been possible were it not for the peoples' realization of the necessity to keep their eyes skinned and to push up their "Solidarity with Viet Nam" movement if final victory over the common enemy is to be won.*

*The constant growth of this world-wide "Support Viet Nam" movement testifies to the immortal character of the May First fighting spirit and illustrates once more the international significance of our struggle. Far from being an isolated struggle between a people treasuring independence and freedom and the chieftain of imperialism eaten up with his ambition of world hegemony, the Viet Nam conflict is a test of strength occurring on a world-wide scale in the present era and in multi-form actions, between justice and injustice, revolution and counter-revolution, civilisation and barbarism.*

*Together with the world-wide support movement and the popular protest in the U.S. against the war in Viet Nam, the successful fight of our people on all battlefields constitutes a well co-ordinated onset, of the forces of independence, freedom, peace and social justice on aggressive and bellicose U.S. imperialism.*

*In spite of their inevitable failure, the U.S. aggressors remain obstinate and perfidious, and they are talking of peace simply to better camouflage their criminal war intrigues. So long as they do not renounce their aggressive designs, our people are resolved to fight on to a finish. We are certain of a growing support from the working class and progressive peoples in the world in this fight and we highly appreciate this priceless international assistance, this important contribution to our victory.*

*On the occasion of the great May Day, the international festival of all hand and brain workers, we express our sincere thanks to our friends the world over for their warm and effective support. Fired by our own achievements and by those of the international working class and the world's peoples in their struggle against U.S.-led imperialism for peace national independence, democracy and social progress, we pledge ourselves to fight well and defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the fulfilment of our national mission and our international obligation, thereby contributing to impelling forward world revolution.*

# SAIGON'S NEW FASCIST MEASURES

KEEPING up its crackdown on opposition, the Thieu-Ky-Huong troika of strawmen has just arrested 26 intellectuals, doctors, writers and artists in Saigon including Nguyen Lan, publisher of the *Saigon Daily News*, Vo Dinh a Buddhist intellectual, and Tran Ngoc Hien, doctor of economics, reports from Saigon said.

A.P. reported on April 15 that in Bien Hoa, 73 people including 4 women doctors were also jailed.

These intellectuals were listed as "Viet Cong" or accused of having "maintained contacts with the Viet Cong."

According to the same sources, on April 17, the Saigon puppet Administration closed down the paper *Chinh Luan* (Just Voice) for an indefinite period for having reproduced in its front-page an article from *Nhan Dan*, central organ of the Viet Nam Workers Party published in Hanoi, entitled "Puppet) President Thieu's 6-point plan, trick and betrayal." Incidentally, AFP revealed, "Senator" Dang Van Sung, the arraigned paper's publisher, is notorious for his anti-communist views.

On April 19, two other papers published in Chinese received the same treatment. On the same day, Pham Van Nhon, publisher of the *Viet Nam Moi* (New Viet Nam), was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment for "rebellious activities".

Since the lifting of "press censorship" 22 papers have been suspended from publication in Saigon, as admitted by puppet administration itself.

# *Complete Failure ...*

(continued from page 4)

poison the minds of the youth and youngsters and other sections of the population with a view to fostering a group of people cut off from the national traditions to serve as slaves and cannon-fodder of U.S. imperialism. But they have run into a widespread and vigorous opposition that has been expanding quickly over the last few years. The neo-colonialist scheme of U.S. imperialism on this score is very wicked indeed. But as in other domains, they have met with violent reaction from the townspeople in South Viet Nam, from the great vitality of the national spirit of the Vietnamese people. They have proved utterly powerless and have failed ignominiously.

*SEE IN OUR NEXT ISSUE:*

**III — Cultivation and utilization of reactionary and depraved psywar literature and arts.**



# THE "POLITICAL PROP" OF NGUYEN VAN THIEU

ON April 7, 1969, Nguyen Van Thieu, "President" of the Saigon puppet administration, in his inaugural speech at the two houses of the Saigon "parliament" announced that he would personally take in hand the formation of a political organization and urged those who did not share his views to organize an "opposition bloc" to "achieve same objective".

Earlier, according to foreign sources, Nguyen Van Huong, Chief Secretary to the "presidency", had many times declared that Thieu had the intention to create a "two-party system", one pro-governmental and one opposition.

Why this sudden "initiative" on the part of the chieftain of the traitors? The *Baltimore Sun* made it clear on April 5, 1969 that for some time now the American mission in Saigon had been urging Thieu to found a party with its roots in the masses because it had foreseen the possibility of a "sudden shift of the fight from the battleground to the polling box", and had been startled by the "fractionality" and "incohesion" of the present political scene in Saigon.

In fact, it is public knowledge that there are about one hundred political factions and groups in Saigon and as remarked by *Reuter* on April 5, some parties have only five or six adherents, yet they can hardly get along with one another.

For his part, to gain the monopoly of serving the US and in an attempt to stem the high tide of revolution in South Viet Nam, Thieu eagerly set to materialize the will of his bosses and took it into his head to become the leader of a big party in the future.

Reports from Saigon said that Thieu had arranged at his office many private contacts with the leaders of various political parties, and the Saigon press has made no bones to accuse Thieu of using the bait of rank and money to win them over to his side. The result is that the "People's Alliance for Socialist Revolution", an organization comprising three factions and set up a year ago, was chosen by Thieu as the skeleton of his future party.

However, many obstacles immediately cropped up on the road of Thieu, the willing tool of U.S. imperialism.

According to *AP* on April 14, the "National Salvation Front", one of the three factions in the above-said People's Alliance," held a news conference at which it announced its refusal to take part in the party headed by Thieu. The "National salvation Front" was once a supporter of Nguyen Cao Ky but later drifted away from Ky into Thieu's arms. Now it falls foul with him. Other political groups urged Thieu to shake up his cabinet before founding a new political organization.

Public opinion in Saigon has also exposed the democratic facade put up by Thieu when he announced his permission to form an "opposition" political organization. According to *AFP* on April 15, a group who style themselves "people's parliamentarians" bluntly denounced Thieu as a professional swindler. At a news conference this group insisted that Thieu must first of all set free immediately those illegally arrested by him and respect the freedom of the press. A spokesman for this group declared: "The question of rallying the political forces of the country can have some significance only when the question of leadership in the government has been solved. For years now the people have been duped and have had to live under a totalitarian regime. Another "member of parliament" lashed out at the so called "bipartisan system" as unrealistic since "nobody trusts a person who has imprisoned so many peoples who have spoken out against him" (*UPI*, April 7)

The Saigon press has also brought to broad daylight the rottenness and decadence of the Thieu regime. *Thoi Dai Moi* (New Time) wrote: "The governments that have succeeded one another under a variety of labels of national alliance have been able to steer the country onto no other path than the present one which is leading us to the abyss". *Tieng Noi Dan Toi* (The Voice of the Nation) maintained that the most Thieu could do was "to group the same old figures who have served in all governments, who have turned coats so many times from the French colonial days to the Ngo Dinh Diem rule, or he could at best only associate this one to this group and that one to that party, without having any real support among the masses".

# *Hanoi Press Opinion*

(continued from page 2)

reconnoitring the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the U.S. insolently threatened the Korean people and openly declared to "continue the flights and give them military protection".

It is clear that the U.S. imperialists are the international bandits on the ground, on the seas and in the air. It is the U.S. imperialists who, by these aggressive and war provocative activities, have rendered the situation dangerous, seriously jeopardized the independence of other nations and world peace.

Like previous allegations about "private talks" and "peace plan" Nixon's statements at his April 18 news conference only aimed at making the public believe that the new US administration was full of good will and had made great efforts toward a peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam problem.

It was only a move to soften the struggle of the progressive people in the US who had been firmly insisting that Nixon stop the aggressive war and bring US troops home.

**Nhan Dan (The People)**
April 21. 1969

# *Military Operations*

(continued from page 8)

Kontum cost the enemy 110 killed or wounded.

In the province of Quang Tri, in South Viet Nam's northernmost sector, in a 20-minute battle on April 12, the PLAF wiped out the field command of puppet regiment 2 and an artillery site at Hill 502, 13km South of Khe Sanh, and exacted a toll of 300 enemy troops, destroyed 6 105-mm and 155-mm howitzers, and 100 tent-barracks, a fuel depot and an ammo-dump. Fighting in the Ho Khe and Tan Lam areas, North of Highway No 9, resulted in 300 GI's and 12 tanks and armoured cars put out of action between April 18 and April 20.

Further South, between Danang and Hue, a military train composed of a locomotive and 8 carriages loaded with military supplies and troops was overturned and completely wrecked at Phuoc Tuong.

According to Western news agencies, Liberation gunners remained very active during the past week, and zeroed in on dozens of targets every night. On April 17, at least 20 overnight shellings were conducted particularly against the US Army H.Q. at Long Binh not far from Saigon and 3 airfields.

The H.Q. of a Brigade of the *Big Red One* at Quan Loi, North of Saigon, and the Nha Be oil tank farm South-Southeast of the city came under fire on the night of April 19. 35 overnight artillery actions were reported on April 20 against the airfields of Da Nang (where several aircraft were destroyed) Non Nuoc (Da Nang), Nha Trang and Vinh Long, the H.Q's of the US special Forces in Nha Trang, of the US 9th Infantry Division at Dong Tam in the Mekong Delta, several CPS of military sectors and other targets. The Lam Son Military training camp in Nha Trang sustained particularly serious losses estimated according to American sources at 210 men killed or wounded, following a pounding on the night of April 20.

# MILITARY OPERATIONS

The PLAF keep up attacks on the U.S.-puppets throughout South Viet Nam, inflicting severe losses on them.

### SAIGON FRONT AND MEKONG DELTA

— In 2 battles in Tay Ninh province, 600 GIs wiped out, 80 tanks and armoured cars destroyed.

— More than 400 adverse troops knocked out in onsets against 3 provincial capitals.

In the first 10 days of April, a U.S. sweep in the Bau Ca Dam area, Tay Ninh province, Northeast of Saigon, met with stiff resistance from the PLAF. A major action by the patriots on April 3 inflicted very serious losses on the enemy. Sixty tanks and armoured cars were destroyed and more than 200 GI's killed or wounded. The Americans fell back on Trang Tranh where they dug in and finally pulled out from on April 12. Two days later, April 14, a U.S. encampment at Cau Khoi, 76km Northwest of Tay Ninh took 400 GI casualties and lost 20 tanks and armoured cars in a PLAF onslaught in strength.

Further East, in Phuoc Long province, in the 4 days ending April 23, the patriots struck and put out of action 300 adverse troops including 40 taken prisoner, and seized some 100 weapons.

In the Mekong Delta, a series of operations was mounted on enemy positions in several cities. Between April 10 and April 14, in the provincial capital of Tra Vinh and its surrounding areas (100 km Southwest of Saigon) nearly 200 puppet troops were wiped out, 3 vehicles, 2 military posts, many weapons destroyed and a 1 million-litre petrol dump burnt.

On April 11, assaults were launched on Vinh Long city, 100 km Southwest of Saigon. 200 enemy men, including a major and several other officers, were killed or wounded, and 2 armoured cars destroyed. The local people pulled down electric poles to support the action of the NFL fighters.

Meanwhile, the administrative quarter and the H.Q.'s of the 10th Regiment, puppet division 7, and Ben Tre military sector (70 km Southwest of Saigon) were pounded and at least 10 enemy officers put out of action.

In My Tho province, regional troops and guerillas of the PLAF foiled an enemy "sweep" after having, in 3 days, (April 14-16), knocked out 150 enemy troops, in the district of Cai Be. A little farther to the East of the same district, 80 km West-Southwest of Saigon, in the small hours of April 16, a puppet company covering "pacification" teams along Highway 4 was written off the musterroll and a US encampment on this route heavily shelled. The Americans lost 12 vehicles, 10 tent-barracks and 3 106.7-mm mortars destroyed and some 60 men killed or wounded. In the morning, fighting off an enemy raid, guerillas and regional troops of 6 villages knocked out some 100 adverse soldiers including more than 20 GI's.

On the same day, near Phuoc Long, 200km Southwest of Saigon, a company of Battalion 4, puppet division 21, was destroyed, losing all its armaments.

### OTHER SECTORS:

**— 2 enemy motorised columns interrepted.**

**32 tanks, armoured cars and military trucks destroyed, 400 puppet and 75 South Korean casualties.**

**— 3 puppet companies wiped out in 2 days near Kontum.**

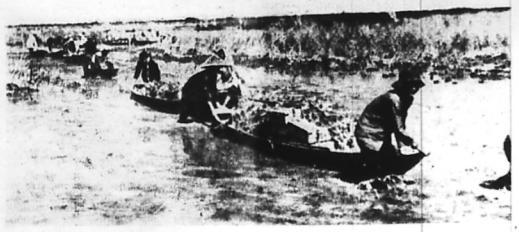
**— 600 enemy soldiers put out of action in Quang Tri province.**

IN the coastal province North-east of Saigon, near Song Luy (170km East-North-east of Saigon) a battalion of the 44th Regiment and 3 civil-guard companies of the puppet forces were engaged in heavy fighting on April 16 en route to Phan Thiet. The whole escort of 20 armoured cars was destroyed, 2 helicopters were grounded and 3 companies comprising 400 men put out of action within half an hour. The day before, further North, on Highway 19, 20km North-west of Qui Nhon city, a convoy of the South Korean mercenaries was annihilated: 5 tanks and armoured cars and 7 heavily loaded trucks, were damaged beyond repair, 2 platoons and a company command of the mercenary troops wiped out and 65 men killed or wounded.

In the Plei M'Rông area, 25km South-Southwest of Kontum, Western Highlands, a puppet company was completely destroyed at Lang Ap on April 12 and an enemy encampment at Lang Te in the nearby area was blotted out overnight on April 12. Two puppet companies and 20 GI's were wiped out, and 4 tanks, 2 mortars, 2 machine-guns and 24 tent barracks and bunkers destroyed in this second raid.

On April 15, 6 tanks were wrecked, a puppet platoon wiped out and 9 GI's killed or wounded in a coup on a bridge 3km North of Kon Tum, and on April 17, the shelling of the puppet non-coms school and the seizure of the Dak Tem position 12km North of

(Continued page 7)



*Plain of Reeds people carry supplies to the frontline*

# NATIONAL, DEMOCRATIC AND PEACE FORCES ALLIANCE'S *FIRST BIRTHDAY*

A year ago, on April 20 and 21, 1968 the South Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces held its first congress to pass its National Salvation Manifesto and its Political Program and elect its Central Committee headed by Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao.

On the occasion of the 1st founding anniversary of the Alliance, the following congratulatory message was sent on April 29, 1969 to its chairman by President Ton Duc Thang of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front:

*"On the occasion of the 1st founding anniversary of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front and in my own name, I wish to convey to you and all the members of the Alliance's Central Committee our warmest congratulations.*

*"A year ago, amidst the high tide of general offensives and widespread uprisings of the South Vietnamese compatriots and fighters, the VNANDPF was founded, marking a new development of our great nation-wide solidarity bloc in South Viet Nam. Ever since, defying all frenzied persecution by the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys, the Alliance has unceasingly been stepping up its activity and rallying more and more masses of new patriotic forces in South Viet Nam's urban centres and co-ordinating closely with the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, thereby recording great achievements and making important contributions to our nation's great cause against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. The Alliance's prestige and influence at home and abroad has been constantly on the increase.*

*"The coming into being and successes of the VNANDPF have testified to the strength of our entire people's unity against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, while throwing more light upon the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous character of the puppets, and aggravating their isolation.*

*"The Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front warmly acclaims the brilliant accomplishments of the VNANDPF in the past year. Again, it reaffirms total support for its National Salvation Manifesto and Political Programme.*

*"Now, though the U.S. imperialists have sustained heavy setbacks, and are in dire straits, they have not resigned themselves to give up their aggressive design against the Southern half of our country. While presenting the Paris conference from reaching a political solution to the Viet Nam issue, the Nixon administration is pushing up the war and obstinately clinging to their lackeys, the Thieu-Ky-Huong triumvirate of traitors, in an effort to achieve neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam and prolong the partition of our Fatherland. Nevertheless, no ruthless deeds or crafty quibblings of theirs can shake the iron determination of the 31 million Vietnamese to fight and to defeat the U.S. aggressors, to liberate South Viet Nam, defend North Viet Nam, and proceed towards peaceful national reunification.*

*"The Central Committee of the VNFF firmly believes that the Alliance will co-ordinate more closely with the NFL, intensify its activity and broaden its influence, so as to further strengthen the nation-wide solidarity bloc and help bring to complete victory our people's resistance war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.*

*I wish you, all the members of the Alliance's Central Committee, and the Alliance's membership the best of health and many more successes".*

ANOTHER congratulatory message signed by Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the South Viet Nam NFL was sent to Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao on the same occasion. The message voiced "the firm conviction of the NFL that on the strength of its sound line and policies as expounded in its National Salvation Manifesto and its Political Program and with valuable experiences drawn from a year of activity, the Alliance will step up its actions and widen its influence so as to contribute to the enlargement and consolidation of the solidarity bloc of our entire people and bring our national resistance to U.S. aggression to total victory."



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